



NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY.

The Managers of the THIRTIETH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY have pleasure in announcing to its numerous friends and patrons,...

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PERSONAL.

If "S. F. P." wishes to hear from the Editor of this paper respecting the subject of his communication, let him send his name and address.

Mrs. Frances D. Cage lectured in Albany last Sunday evening. Twelfth Hall was crowded to overflowing, and many went away unable to get seats. A contribution of \$61 was made for her cause.

At the last annual meeting of the Century Club in this city, Hon. George Bancroft was elected President by a large majority over Gulian C. Verplanck, the former incumbent, who is understood to be almost or quite a secessionist.

The Union State Convention of New Hampshire has nominated Gov. Gillmore for reelection, and adopted a resolution declaring Abraham Lincoln to be "the people's choice" for reelection to the Presidency in 1864.

Frederick Douglass delivered a powerful and eloquent lecture on "The Mission of the War," before the Women's Loyal League, at the Cooper Institute, on Wednesday evening. The hall was crowded, and in the audience were many eminent citizens. The most radical sentiments uttered by the speaker were loudly cheered.

Says the Washington correspondent of The Express, under date 9th inst.: "There is every reason to fear that this great and good man [Chief-Justice Taney] will never again resume his seat on the Bench. He is in one sense better than he was, but he is so weak that he cannot rise up in bed, and there are signs that he will never recover from this debility. He may live for some time yet, but there is great cause for fearing that we shall no more see him on the Bench."

On Monday last the U. S. House of Representatives passed a resolve, granting the use of their Hall to Anna E. Dickinson, for the delivery of an address to increase the funds of the Freedman's Association. There could hardly be a more striking illustration than such vote affords of the immense change in public opinion, in respect to everything relating to slavery, that has taken place since the commencement of the rebellion.

Aaron M. Powell writes from Petersburg, Jan. 10: "I have had two excellent meetings here to-day (Sunday), and as I write am sheltered under the hospitable roof of our friend Gerrit Smith. It is a truly delightful home. Mr. Smith is not in as good health as I could wish to see him. He is constantly obliged to forego much labor which he would most gladly perform. In Rome, very unlike one I attended there three winters ago, when we were driven out of Spencer Hall by a noisy, howling mob."

THE BIRTH-DAY OF LIBERTY IN SOUTH CAROLINA. CELEBRATION OF THE FIRST OF JANUARY AT BEAUFORT. To the Editor of The National Anti-Slavery Standard.

One of the most imposing demonstrations that has ever taken place in South Carolina, was held in Beaufort on last New Year's day. The people gathered from all the islands, along the South Carolina coast within the Federal line. Five large steamers were anxiously engaged in bringing them in, and by 4 o'clock a.m. the people had, mostly arrived at Beaufort; whereupon the forming of the civic and military procession commenced according to the following order:

- 1.—The Friends of Freedom, who profuse their greetings. 2.—Wounded and disabled soldiers at this Post. 3.—1st Regiment South Carolina Volunteers. 4.—2d Regiment South Carolina Volunteers. 5.—Detachments from other colored regiments. 6.—Colored laborers and mechanics in Quartermaster's Department at Hilton Head. 7.—Colored laborers and mechanics in the Quartermaster's Department at Beaufort. 8.—Pilots and Engineers. 9.—Colored sailors of the Navy. 10.—General Superintendents of labor and instruction. 11.—Schools of Beaufort and vicinity. 12.—Missionaries and Pastors of churches. 13.—Freedmen of Beaufort city. 14.—Freedmen of Port Royal Island. 15.—Freedmen of Hilton Head Island. 16.—Freedmen of St. Charles Island. 17.—Freedmen of Ladies' Island. 18.—Freedmen of Paris and other Islands. 19.—Representatives of other States. 20.—A splendid brass band, one from the 8th Maine Regiment, the other from the 48th New York, played the airs of Freedom, and thus added to the interest of the procession. The whole procession was marshalled by Col. T. W. Higginson in a most handsome manner. About 11 o'clock the vast concourse of rejoicing ones reached the stand, which was very impressive in its structure and artistic beauty. It bore the historic names of Washington, Adams, Lincoln, John Brown, Toussaint L'Ouverture, and Shaw. On the stand were Gen. Saxton and wife, and members of his staff; together with many of the most distinguished military officers and friends of freedom in this department. Just before the exercises commenced, the several forts in the vicinity fired salutes in honor of the day, while the John Adams (gunboat), lying out in the Beaufort river, mingled the thunders of her artillery.

At the stand Rev. James Lynch called the assembly to order, and the blessing of Heaven was asked by Rev. Abraham Murchinson. Mr. Gilbert Pillsbury read with appropriate emphasis the Proclamation of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Benben Tompkins, who labored arduously and watched vigilantly for the interests of the people, read the New Year's Greeting of Gen. Saxton to the people, which was responded to by Rev. James Lynch, who, among other things, said: "General, please accept my assurance, on behalf of the Freedmen of this Department, that your greeting is accepted with feelings akin to those that prompted it. . . . We remember the midnight hour of American oppression, when, towering in its colossal power, it dictated terms to the nation—flung the blackest gloom over a helpless race—hid from them every ray of hope—labeled the Deity and claimed His sanction for its infamy. . . . A glorious future is now before us. We revel in the glorious anticipation of the day when the miserable slave halls shall give place to smiling cottages—stocks, whipping-posts and pillories to schoolhouses and churches—overseers and drivers to ministers and teachers. . . . The stream of loyal blood which is now flowing in strong and mighty current shall bear this nation, with all its inhabitants, to a height of moral and political grandeur; combining all the excellencies of ancient with all the desirable elements and characteristics of modern civilization, it shall be the standard for an advancing world, and throw out the golden cord of assistance to every political element of the universe. With that red stream the black man's blood has, and shall continue to mingle. . . . General, I beg you to accept this sword—a humble testimonial from the loving thousands who now gaze upon you. You have thrown around us the kindest protection. You have encouraged ministers and teachers to come among us. By your encouragement over sixty-five free schools flourish. You have inaugurated a system of free labor, under the direction of those whose hearts are true. The people are self-sustaining and fast improving. Sir, outside of this Department our race has felt that you are a benefactor. Your example had a magnetic force. We beg you then to accept this sword as a token of our gratitude, respect and love."

The general replied in a tone and manner that indicated a clear head, a pure heart and a burning zeal for the welfare of the oppressed ones; expressing his gratification at being the recipient of the honor, and his joy as he beheld the bright future before them. To which

he added a few words of advice. I regret I have not a copy of his address.

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The American Anti-Slavery Society has recently been organized at Philadelphia, its third dream, or thirtieth anniversary since its formation. The occasion was one of thrilling interest and stirring remembrance—being, in retrospect of the past, for devout thanksgiving to the power of the oppressed for what had been effected by the operation of every slave in the land. While the great course of "the tried and true" who were present, were made jubilant by all the signs of the times; and while they expressed the confident hope that the monster slavery received its death-wound through its reasonable and unanimous in the conviction that the Society should think, for one moment, of retiring from the conflict of liberty is "proclaimed throughout all the land, unto all inhabitants thereof."

Judge CONWAY, of Kansas, in a letter read on the occasion, regretting his absence, said—"I recognize in American Anti-Slavery Society the prime agent in the generation of the American nation which now is in progress. The noblest triumph of liberty is the God, the future is ours! But this assurance should inspire us with indignation at the progress of every man who tries to retard it. Our part is to finish. The American Anti-Slavery Society must not think of retiring from the field for many a long day yet. The future is ours; but we must do the work necessary to perfect results."

On the same occasion, the Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, in the course of an eloquent speech, said—"years, by epochs alone, can we measure the progress of an advance movement so grand and comprehensive as the anti-slavery movement in America. What might changes have been wrought in the condition of the slave since the United States since the American Anti-Slavery Society was organized by representatives of States in 1833? There is a few unknown and nameless men whose agency has been in the past, to secure, as they hunted followers rallied around its banners; now laid its grasp upon the conscience of the nation, and its lions rally round the folds of its flag. Then not a man in America accepted its doctrine or advocated its measures; now it controls more than twenty States; a majority in both houses of Congress, and the Chief Magistrate of the republic decrees the emancipation of three millions men. Then every free State was against it; Western Virginia, Delaware, Maryland and Missouri stood for the emancipation of their bondmen. Then public press covered it with ridicule and contempt—now most powerful journals in America, are, on every occasion, soiling their truths broadcast over all the land. Then the highest benevolent and literary institutions of the day, attacked its doctrine and proscribed its advocates—now, shames, moulds and fashions them at its pleasure. Then political organizations trampled disdainfully upon it—it looks down in the pride of conscious power upon wrecked political fragments that float at its feet; it was impotent and powerless—now it holds public meetings, political organizations in the hollow of its hand. Then public voices sneered and defied it—now it is master of America, and has only to be true to itself to bury slavery so deep that the hand of no entering ocean can ever reach it. In concluding his speech, Mr. Wilson admonished the audience—"I say to you, Mr. President, and to the slave men of the United States, who have rejected subtle policy of concession and compromise, who have repudiated the guilty delusion that the sin of slavery belongs to past generations and repentance to posterity, you have perpetually sounded into the ear of the nation the cry of oppression and the duty of repentance, go not home with the conviction that your work is done, but go on, cheered by the assurance that the battle is going on for you; that you have stormed battery after battery, carrying position after position; that you have secured a position as yet in the future sea, but which, as you go on, will grow into a firm and enduring triumph. If the nation had accepted your doctrine of peaceful, liberal, Christian action, a bloody war would never have come upon us. Crimes of two centuries have brought this terrible upon us; but if this generation, upon whom God has His chastisements, will yet be true to liberty and manly, peace will return again to bless this land now torn by civil strife. Then shall heal the wounds of war, enlighten the dark intellect of the emancipated bondman, and make our country the model Republic to which the Christian world shall turn with respect and admiration."

When such are the convictions and aspirations of the Anti-Slavery Society, it is not surprising that the work it has accomplished, and the further the importance of the Society in perfecting what remains to be done, surely it is no time to think of disbanding, or cherishing the pleasing illusion that the victory is won, and therefore we may safely trust to events to shape national destiny.

Ever since the rebellion broke out, this Society has been thoroughly in earnest in sustaining the Government, and all those measures of emancipation which President Lincoln and Congress have deemed it necessary to employ to suppress the rebellion, and to give to the colored people a republican form of government, and from the Lakes to the Gulf.

The Managers of the THIRTIETH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY, therefore, feel that they may properly call upon all loyal men and women, as well as upon all who reject with indignation the wild and guilty phantasy that "man can do his property in man," in every part of the land, to contribute liberally to its funds on this occasion, and, as far as possible, to be present at its commemoration at the place designated. Where personal attendance is impracticable or inconvenient, donations may be sent to the undersigned, or to WILLIAM S. BOWEN, Secy., of the Anti-Slavery Society, Boston, Treasurer of the American Anti-Slavery Society. These will be gratefully received, acknowledged, and faithfully expended.

Mary May, Louisa Loring, Henrietta Sargent, Ann Greene Phillips, Sarah Shaw Russell, Lydia D. Parker, Sarah Russell May, Helen B. Garrison, Anne Shaw Greene, Sarah C. Shaw, Caroline C. Thayer, Mattie Griffin, Mary Jackson, Eveline A. Smith, Caroline M. Severance, Elizabeth Gay, Ann Rebecca Bramhall, Sarah H. Southwick, Caroline E. Putnam, Mary Willey, Abby H. Stephenson, Sarah J. Nowell, Elizabeth von Arnim, Eliza Apthorp, Sarah Coville, Abby Kelly Foster, Mary E. Sears, Sarah C. Atkinson, Abby Francis, Georgia Ous, Katherine Earle Parmenter.

The AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.—A Washington letter states that the President has had several thousand copies of his proclamation of December 8th, declaring an amnesty to all rebels of the rank of colonel and under, providing they take a prescribed oath, pronounced in large type in the shape of a handbill, and at the head of the proclamation is the following:

"The book wherein to record the taking of the oath by such persons as may apply, is in the custody of the President, and he is authorized to cause said oath to be given to any person requesting it, and to give every person so requesting it a copy of the same in form below, and which certificate shall, until some other mode of proof shall be authoritatively provided, sufficient evidence of the facts contained in the oath-holder to the benefits as provided in said proclamation."

They are liberators as well as commanders, and the stamp of their character very quickly appears in their speech. If we had Gen. Butler as the Commanding General of this Department, I should expect to see different things. Gen. Banks will attend to his political interests first, then the interests of those miserable rebels who approach him with oily tongues, after that he may possibly think of the interests of the colored men. If the colored troops do succeed, and gain the position which their friends would see them occupy, it will be chiefly owing to their own inherent worth, and not to the superior aid of white men.

The visits of THE STANDARD are a source of help and encouragement. I am thus kept toned up to a cheerful and work harder and better.

At the recent Third Decade Meeting of the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY in Philadelphia, a Committee was appointed to superintend the publication of the Proceedings of that meeting, with any other interesting matter appertaining thereto, in a pamphlet form. This Committee would now state that the funds raised at said meeting, after defraying the local expenses and the cost of reporting, afford but a trifling balance towards the pamphlet. It is accordingly necessary to request the members and friends of the Society, and all persons interested in the publication of the pamphlet, to inform the Committee of the number of copies they will individually subscribe for. This will enable the Committee to decide whether or not to proceed with the pamphlet edition. Subscriptions may be sent to OLIVER JOHNSON, 43 Beekman street, New York, or to SAMUEL MAY, Jr., 221 Washington street, Boston; and it is earnestly requested that early responses may be made. The exact price per copy cannot now be fixed, but subscribers will have their copies at actual cost.

The Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society begins the list with a subscription for two hundred and fifty copies.

IMPORTANT PETITION TO CONGRESS. The following is the Form of Petition adopted in compliance with the vote of the late Thirtieth Anniversary Meeting at Philadelphia; and which has been approved by leading anti-slavery men of various parties and denominations. The subject is one of vital moment, and the exigencies of the time point to this action as absolutely necessary to a speedy, honorable, and safe conclusion of the war. We ask our friends and readers, one and all, to interest themselves and those about them in the immediate and extensive circulation of this Petition. It is so brief that it may readily be copied at the head of a letter sheet; or a printed copy may be obtained by writing to either of the anti-slavery offices in Philadelphia (106 North Tenth St., New York (45 Beekman St.), or Boston (221 Washington St.). Let the action be prompt and vigorous. Those who have already signed the Loyal Women's Petition need not hesitate to sign this also, as the two, though in harmony, are not identical. Friends! let the word be, Immediate! Not an hour is to be lost.

When the signing is completed let the Petition be forwarded, at once, to some reliable member of Congress; or, if preferred, to one of the offices already named, where it will meet with prompt attention.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled: The undersigned, citizens of believing Slavery the great cause of the present rebellion, and an institution fatal to the life of Republican government, earnestly pray your honorable bodies to immediately abolish it throughout the United States; and to adopt measures for so amending the Constitution as forever to prohibit its existence in any portion of our common country.

MEM. | WOMEN. A LETTER FROM LOUISIANA. POST HUSON, La., Dec. 27, 1863. To the Editor of The National Anti-Slavery Standard.

The cloud of witnesses who testify on behalf of the colored man is certainly growing larger, and I rejoice to see THE STANDARD so strong in this respect. This is as it should be; we cannot have too strong testimony, nor too much of it. The black man is the great man in the nation now, and how we shall regard him, and what we shall do with him, is the great question before us.

The subject ought to be urged upon the discerning attention of the public with unremitting zeal and persistency. This testimony should be constantly poured into the ear of this unwilling people. If they will not look and see, let us make it so clear that they cannot but see. For our redeemer certainly is the colored man, and the sooner we are willing to confess that some good may come out of this Nazareth, the sooner will the day of deliverance dawn. Therefore, I write. A thousand little drops will make the bucket full. I confess at the outset that I write as an interested person.

From the first, I have been interested in raising colored troops, thus killing slavery and curing the nation's malady at one stroke. Every day deepens my faith in the black men. Three months active experience might among them, seeing their faults (for they have an abundance of them), and seeing, too, traits which always dignify man (for they are not lacking in these), has made me feel that we have undertaken a work sublimer than has ever before been given into the hands of any nation. Few people at the North can understand what a mighty work is doing, and is to be wrought. To be realized, it must be so.

The negroes are men, and some of them men who would shame their brethren of lighter complexion that is, they have a truer element of manhood in them. I have been surprised to find real jewels in the midst of so much rubbish, but it is so. Some of the soldiers in our regiment, brought up under the degrading influence of slavery, taught to steal and lie, are now among the best men we have. This shows that they can improve. They have faults, no one can deny it, and I will not attempt to ignore it. However, I will insist that there is a margin of explanation, and sometimes excuse for all this. White men with the same method of moral training, during the tender years of youth, would show a record of the same stamp. Colored men show a willingness and desire to reform and become manly, which is refreshing and sometimes truly surprising. Their record as soldiers, that is fighting soldiers, is written, and will speak for itself. The fact is established beyond question, that they can be brave, intrepid, and fearless as any soldiers. In camp, they are orderly, and well behaved. I have not seen a drunken soldier since I came here. The work of education has been pursued under great difficulties, but it has been crowned with cheering success. Nearly all the men show a determined purpose to learn. It is not difficult to make them understand the worth of education, and some of them are making surprising headway. It is not a rare sight to see groups of men tolling over their books by moonlight, so genuine is their eagerness to improve. Occasionally I find one whose intellect is so cramped, that brought about the clash and the conflict of war; and these antagonisms will bring it on again if we fail to cut out the cancer and cauterize the wound.

Let us all say, no peace, no compromise, no conservative diplomacy short of the well ascertained death of slavery. In this result is involved the happiness and the prosperity of our country. When men cease to see that slavery is a curse which must be lived peaceably together in this nation, they assert what is not true. From the beginning there has been a constant conflict between the two antagonistic principles, until at last it breaks out into a war of more frightful dimensions than any other that this nation has ever known. Garrison's Liberator and the Charleston Mercury were not the causes of the war; it was the eternal animosity in the hearts of freemen against a human being wearing the chain of slavery, and the intent in the heart of the tyrant to tyrannize against the colored world.

FAREWELL TO GEORGE THOMPSON IN GLASGOW. A TEA MEETING, in connection with the Union and Emancipation Society, was held in Glasgow, Dec. 17, to bid farewell to George Thompson, Esq., prior to his departure for the United States. James Smith, Sen., Esq., occupied the chair, and many eminent citizens of Glasgow were present, while others, unable to attend, sent letters expressing their sympathy with the object of the meeting. Mr. Thompson made an admirable address, contrasting the present state of the anti-slavery cause with its condition thirty years ago, sketching the action of Mr. Lincoln's administration, and replying very forcibly to the arguments of Mr. Spence and other champions of the South in Great Britain. The following resolution, moved by Mr. Burt and seconded by Councillor Thomson, was carried by acclamation:—"That this meeting rejoices in the opportunity of bidding farewell to Glasgow their long-remembered and faithful friend and co-worker in the cause of universal emancipation, Mr. George Thompson, Glasgow, who long enjoyed the privilege of hearing Mr. Thompson's eloquent and stirring appeals on behalf of the slave, not only while he held his bondage in our colonial dependencies, but also in reference to American slavery, the 'blackest' in the language of John Wesley, 'the severest sin that ever was'; here it was that Mr. Thompson overthrew the champion of the West India planters, Mr. Peter Borthwick. He afterwards successfully debated with Mr. Beckington, a notorious pro-slavery American minister; and of recent time he has done good service in enlightening the public on the true position of slavery, as involved in the fearful struggle now going on in the United States. Thirty years have used-

ence of a letter," was the reply; "formerly I worked for Massa Lash—now I work for Massa Cash."

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

WITHOUT COMPROMISE—WITHOUT CONFESSION. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1864. ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The THIRTIETH ANNUAL MEETING of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Boston at the TREMONT TEMPLE, on Thursday, Jan. 28th, (day and evening), commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

Let the members and friends of the Society assemble at the approaching annual meeting in even annual numbers, and, bating no jot of heart or hope, address themselves to the COMPLETION of the work to which they have been so long consecrated. Come one, come all. Let not Massachusetts alone, but all parts of the land be represented.

As hitherto, an additional attraction will be presented in the holding of the NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY FESTIVAL, at the MUSIC HALL, on the evening (Wednesday, January 27th) preceding the opening session of the Society.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, &c., and others are expected to speak at the Thursday morning's meeting. By order of the Board of Managers. EDMUND QUINCY, President. ROBERT F. WALLACE, Recording Secretary.

CONSISTENCY.

The Abolitionists have never been careful as to their character for consistency. That is to say, in the sense of constantly adhering to any particular scheme of doctrine or course of conduct which they had adopted at any particular point of their history. The only consistency which they have striven to maintain, is a consistent hatred of slavery and an incessant series of attacks upon it from every honest vantage ground they could obtain. From the very necessities of the conflict in which they have been engaged during their Thirty Years War, they have been forced to change their ground and their tactics according to the shifting demands of each successive campaign. Having no possible selfish ends to attain, further than their share of the general joy and prosperity which the Abolition of Slavery must spread over the land, they have been free from the influence of the mists, the mirages, the ignes fatui, which delude and lead astray those who look at their interests, political or material, first, and at their moral obligations afterward, and try to make them agree to gether, whether or no. Not even the worst of our enemies have ever attempted to bring home this charge to us. We have been accused of fanaticism, of enthusiasm, of reckless disregard for the rights and feelings of others, but nobody ever alleged that we proposed to make anything out of these extravagances for ourselves or our friends. We need not recapitulate all our adventures by flood and field, our successive and successful assaults on the concentric entrenchments of the enemy—prescriptive prejudice, worldly indifference, ecclesiastical craft, political subtlety, the malignant spirit of tyranny issuing forth from the fastnesses of slavery, but pervading and poisoning the remotest corners of the land. Suffice it to say, that our enemies being our witnesses, we have brought the question to a final arbitrament, by the use of the strategy (if we may be pardoned a word which was a good one until, as Bardsolph says, "it was ill-sorted") of simple honesty, the most direct, plain speaking, and the most open and honorable measures of warfare.

THE FALSE CRY THAT SLAVERY IS ALREADY DEAD.

We fear that not a few earnest friends of freedom are in danger of being lulled into fatal security by the siren song, heard on every side, that slavery is already dead! It is indeed writhing in agony, but it is not dead—far from it. There is still need of the utmost vigilance to guard against the possibility of a compromise that may leave the disease to prey for a generation, or perhaps for generations, upon the heart of the Nation. The entangled condition of slavery and the growing spirit of freedom at the North, instead of lulling us to sleep, as if our work were all done, should encourage us to strike harder blows at the monster than ever, and thus ensure his death.

The following extract from the Washington "Editorial Correspondence" of the Chester Co., Pa., Republican is so pertinent to the hour that we give it a prominent place in our columns, and entreat our readers to lay to heart the counsel it contains:— "WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8, 1864. One of the most earnest-minded Unionists I have met here or elsewhere (a native of Kentucky, but for many years a resident of Iowa) called my lodging just before the Christmas holidays, and said he named me as an editor to mention a matter which he thought every loyal newspaper in the land should notice as a rock upon which our tempest-tossed ship of state was in danger of being wrecked. He said that he was not before the Christmas holidays, and said he named me as an editor to mention a matter which he thought every loyal newspaper in the land should notice as a rock upon which our tempest-tossed ship of state was in danger of being wrecked. 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Chronicles of the War.

Latest News in Brief.

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was appointed the Superintendent-General. The department has been divided into four sub-districts, each having a special superintendent...

A circular order just issued by Col. Kinsman calls upon the colored people to send their contributions of clothing and supplies for the freedmen...

A colored soldier guarding his former master. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, with the army of the Cumberland, narrates the following incident...

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WOMEN'S PETITION FOR EMANCIPATION.

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Special Notices.

UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION!—NEW HAMPSHIRE CAMPAIGN.—Stephen S. Foster will lecture in New Hampshire as follows:

Also, A. T. Foss and Wm. A. Jackson, "Jeff Davis's Cosman," will lecture in Springfield, Vt., Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 16, 17.

THE AFTERNOON MEETING OF THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL LEAGUE will be held on Thursday, Jan. 10, at 2 o'clock.

THE LADIES' NATIONAL UNION FAIR for the benefit of the Freedmen and Soldiers, will be opened on the 8th of February, at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn.

THE NEW YORK MERCURY. A MAGNIFICENT ANTI-SLAVERY WAR-PICTURE, entitled "THE FUGITIVE."

ALL WHO ENJOY THE WEEKLY VIEWS OF THE NEW YORK MERCURY will be glad to receive the new and improved edition...

GREAT INDUCEMENT! FOR TWO DOLLARS, WE WILL SEND MR. W. B. BRADLEY'S NEW SINGING BOOK, THE KEY NOTE.

THE PROBLEM SOLVED. A curious and instructive work is published advocating the most able and only just solution of the problem of race on this Continent.

"MISCEGENATION." Among the subjects considered are: I. The mixture of Caucasian and African blood essential to American progress.

WANTED.—Two or three TIN and SHEET IRON workers to steady and good workmen...

Miscellaneous Department.

THE RELEASED.

FOR THE ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD. BY LEONARD G. ADAMS, Company D, Second New Hampshire Regiment. Over the dark cloud of her life...

The exchange of war prisoners is arrested by the following dilemma: The rebels refuse to exchange negro war prisoners on the same footing as white...

THE OLD MAN'S DARLING. BY FRANK CARY. It adds considerably to the splendor of the following wonderfully wise verses, to know that they were written by one of the very plumpest, healthiest, and most whole-souled of our old men...

MR. PHILLIPS'S SPEECH. From Harper's Weekly. The late speech of Mr. Wendell Phillips has naturally provoked a great deal of comment...

MISS DICKINSON AND THE CHICAGO FAIR. In a scintillating notice of the admirable lecture by Miss Dickinson, at the City Hall, the Portland Argus says...

WAITING. BY MRS. ELIZA B. RANDOLPH. Six: nay, at six, in any case. He could not come; it's evening chime...

Advertisements. ARTIFICIAL LEGS, BY E. D. HUNTER, M.D., CLINTON HALL, UPR. STAIRS, 207 N. 2ND ST., PHILADELPHIA...